BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
One year.....10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR THIRD WEEK IN JULY.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
12. Sunday—Moon 26 days old	4 5a	7 8
13. Monday	4 53	7 7
14. Tuesday	4 53	7 7
15. Wednesday—New Moon 5 h. 26 m	4 53	7 7
16. Thursday	4 54	7 6
17. Friday—Days' length 14 h. 12 m	4 54	7 6
18. Saturday—Bat. Bull Run, 1861	4 55	7 5

New Moon on Wednesday, July 15. Clear days may then be expected.

Observations on Weather and Crops.—For the past 20 days it has been hot and sultry, with low *dewpoint*, and rain throughout N. C. almost uninteruptedly once or twice every twenty-four hours. Waters high, but no unusual high freshet anywhere. Some wheat washed away in low grounds. Harvest over and grain uninjured except in some places by neglect. Bountiful yield and free from disease. Corn and Sorghum growing off finely—quantity large. Cotton and Tobacco, quantity small, grassy but healthy. Fruit of all kinds scarce, except in extreme west counties.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

From Richmond—No News.

RICHMOND, July 16.—The required amount of stock in the Virginia Volunteer Navy has been subscribed, and the Company was organized on Tuesday. If similar associations were formed in other States, promptly, we would soon have a fleet that would drive the remnant of the Yankee merchantmen from the seas.

The city papers were never more barren of news than this morning—not even a rumor afloat. It is conjectured that a portion of the Yankee flotilla have taken advantage of the high water in the Appomattox and will attempt to proceed to Petersburg. The weather continues cloudy.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—The election for members of Congress in this State will be held on the first Wednesday in November, 1863. See section 3d, chapter 3 of laws of second extra session, ratified 4th September, 1861. The Districts are as follows:

First District.—Martin, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, Currituck, Northampton, Washington, Tyrrell and Bertie.

Second District—Halifax, Edgecombe, Beaufort, Wilson, Pitt, Greene, Lenoir and Hyde.

Third District—Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Wayne, Johnston and Sampson.

Fourth District—New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland, Richmond and Harnett.

Fifth District—Warren, Franklin, Granville, Wake, Orange and Nash.

Sixth District—Alamance, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Stokes and Forsyth.

Seventh District—Randolph, Davidson, Chatham, Moore, Montgomery, Stanly and Anson.

Eighth District—Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba and Cleaveland.

Ninth District—Ashe, Alleghany, Wilkes, Caldwell, Alexander, Yadkin, Surry, Davie, Iredell and Burke.

Tenth District—Clay, Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Madison, Buncombe, Transylvania, Henderson, Polk, Yancey, McDowell, Rutherford, Mitchell, Haywood and Watauga.

ELEVENTH N. C. TROOPS.—The Charlotte *Bulletin* has the following:

The following has been kindly furnished us for publication by Mr. G. W. McDonald, written by his son, Sergeant D. W. McDonald, who, together with his brother, was wounded in the fight near Gettysburg, Pa.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded in Company E, 11th Regiment N. C. T., on the 1st July, in the fight at Gettysburg, Pa.:

Killed—Sergt Goodman, privates James Clark, E T Helms and R C Yountz.

Wounded—Lieut J B Clanton, leg broken; Lieut F A Rozzle, side and arm, serious; Sergt D W McDonald, in the left side; Corpl John H. McDonald, slightly, in head; Corpl J Pucket, Corpl Hartgrave, James Bass, Brimer, Christy and Wm Dixon, since dead; Finger, Hartgrave, Hartlive, James Hill, T Jamison, Lewis, H McQuery, J McQuery, Mitcha, Martin, Geo Neal, (left arm off,) Wm Pucket, Reives, Walker, T Wingate, James Wingate and Corpl Wm. Cathey, (left arm off.)

ON SHORE.—Early on Sunday morning, the 12th inst., a friendly ship, the steamer Kate, of London, went ashore on Bald Head Beach, twelve miles south of Fort Fisher. Col. Lamb, in command of the Fort, immediately sent about a hundred sharpshooters *via* Long Beach, and having sent for the steamer Congaree, tried to get a Whitworth gun over, but finally had to carry it *via* the Light House. The Col. arrived at the main bar about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, and from that point to Bald Head Beach had to encounter a severe fire from the blockaders off Caswell, next from both blockading squadrons and lastly from the New Inlet blockaders. The detachment, however, behaved most handsomely, driving off four steamers, when they were enfiladed by the ships off the beach, upon which they came round and drove the Yankees from the stranded ship, as well as driving their three steamers off. Our troops fired hut eleven times, striking nearly every fire; the enemy fired over three hundred times. Our infantry were also subjected to a severe fire of grape, canister and shell, but they came safely through. By the way, Col. Gwathmey sent Colonel Lamb his Whitworth, but it failed to reach him. His gun exchanged shots with the enemy soon after they landed.

When Colonel Lamb boarded the stranded vessel, (the Kate of London,) she was mined, but he threw the powder (about 100 pounds) overboard and put out the slow fire.

Col. Lamb deserves great credit for his energy and determination in driving off the blockaders and most likely contributing to save much valuable property.—*Wilmington Journal, 14th.*

Headqr's District Cape Fear,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 13th, 1863.
[Extract.]
SPECIAL ORDERS No. 213.

I. ALL THE OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN, OF Brig. Gen. Clingman's Brigade now absent by authority from these Headquarters, will report without delay, for duty with their respective regiments at Charleston, S. C.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. WHITING:
JAMES H. HILL,
July 16-1w Major and A. A. General.

BINGHAM'S LATIN GRAMMAR,
IN PRESS—READY IN A FEW WEEKS. PUBLISHED by
STERLING, CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT,
July 16-2t* Greensboro', N. C.

WANTED.
A YOUNG LADY WHO IS FULLY COMPETENT to teach Music on the Piano and the English Branches, to take charge of a small School near Fayetteville. Address Box 202, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 15-3t

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1863. NO. 213.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, N. C. TROOPS.

The following is a list of casualties in the 13th regiment of North Carolina troops, Scale's brigade, Pender's division, in the engagements around Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Hyman commanding:

Field and Staff.—Wounded: Lieut Colonel Joseph H. Hyman, ankle.

Company A.—Killed: Corpl Henry Waters, private John Robinson. Wounded: Capt E B Withers, 1st Lieutenant L B Henderson, 2d Lieutenant James N Williamson, Sergt J M Jones, privates Henry O Howard, John Totten, Mack Warren, Joseph Moore, Pleasant Scott. Missing: John C Raegan. Total—killed 2, wounded 7, missing 1.

Company B.—Killed: Sergt J N Knox, Corpl R W Choat, privates H S Moser, H C Alexander, A Brimer, J L Kimbrell. Wounded: Capt R W Choat, Privates J F Kirkpatrick, J H Neagle, W J Taylor, L J Walker, (leg ampulated,) H F Wolfe, S H Marks, W A McGinn, N C McGinn. Missing: 2d Lieut Edward Smith, privates W F Bartiette, J R Nicholson. Total—killed 6, wounded 9, missing 3.

Company C.—Killed: Henry Hamlett, Eli Loefler. Wounded: 2d Lieut W W Rainy (mortally), 2d Lieut Wm Y Braddon, Sergt John B Yaborough, Corpl G W Brandon, privates Adolphus Atkinson, John Allen (leg amputated), Saml Covington, Wm M Powell. Missing: Private Wm W Stanfield. Total—killed 2, wounded 8, missing 1.

Company D.—Killed: 2d Lieut Thos Chambers, Corpl H. A Gordon, privates Jno Evans, Anthony Norman, Wm R Oakly, Andy Stephens, B Y Warren. Wounded: 2d Lieut Wm G Woods (supposed mortally) Corpl B M Stephens, privates Wm Faucette, (leg amputated) J R O'Brien, Wm Scott (leg amputated), W McFarland (leg amputated) G B Lee, William Johnston (supposed mortally.) Total—killed 7, wounded 8.

Company E.—Killed: Thos Fonville, Wm W Murray, J M Heicks, Fetley Gerriner. Wounded: Capt Thos A Martin, 1st Lieut James Bason, 2d Lieut John R Ireland; Sergts J P Bradshaw, J A Dickey, W F Faucette; Privates John Adams, C J Andrews, W Boggs, Geo W Holt, Geo A Keck, J M Lackey, Caleb May, James M Mathews, A J Rike, Mathew Patton, R B Forshee. Missing: J A Ripley; Wm M Thompson. Total—killed, 4; wounded, 16; missing 2.

Company F.—Killed: Privates M Leonard, James McDaniel, Wm H Penry. Wounded: 1st Lieutenant Frank Williams, 2d Lieut N B Lain; Sergt J A Nail; Privates A O Daywalt, John Harris, R A Holt; G W Kinkle, U C May, Jno Ridenhour, Anderson Ridenhour, Jno Sheats, John Tutorow, T V Vinegum, D C Wallace. Killed 3; wounded 14.

Company G.—Killed: Sergeant R J Stalling; private E R Jones. Wounded: 2d Lieutenant Rufus Atkinson, Sergeant J H Keel, Corporal J R Mayo, privates L Atkins, L W Blount, M V Barnhill, J B Elexson, H D Lilley, J B Medford, H Parker, W Proctor, J H Whitehurst. Missing: J Savage. Total—Killed 2, Wounded 12, Missing 1.

Company H.—Killed: Private James F Vaughan. Wounded: 1st Lieutenant J Maclin Smith, Sergeant James C Ratliffe, Corporal J M Robertson, leg amputated; Privates Robert Covington, Owen Joyce, Henry Melton, Peter Robinson. Total—Killed 1, wounded 7.

Company I.—Killed: Sergeant Joel Hudson.—Wounded: 1st Lieutenant Wm H Winchester, leg amputated; Sergeant Josephus Pratt; Privates Henry Carter. Giles Jones, J T Rogers. Missing: Privates Thos Smothers, James Wray, Leonard Fry. Total—Killed 1, wounded 4, misssing 3.

Company K.—Killed: 1st Lieutenant Wm M Nunnally; Privates J H Upton, Jas Walker, J F Slade, Richard Ramsey. Wounded: 2d Lieutenant Wm R Tolten, leg amputated, Corporal J H Trolinger; Privates R C Nun, B F Carter, W N Summers, P Summers, Julius Love, Thomas Loftes, W D Wright, John Chambers, Missing: Corporal R W Stanfield; privates J W Bagby, John Bateman, R C Saunders, G W Ware, O W Walker. Total—Killed 5, wounded 9, missing 6.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	33
Wounded	95
Missing	17

NAT. S. SMITH, 2d Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

THE LAST CALL!

TO THE RESCUE!!

BY THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT, just issued, every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 45 is to be enrolled immediately for the defense of the Country. An opportunity is given, however, to all to volunteer that choose to do so, and by volunteering they can choose their companies and regiments, and those who volunteer will be entitled to Bounty.

Men will be received in companies, squads or singly into my regiment now forming headquarters at Raleigh, N. C. Remember, you have to volunteer or be enrolled by the 1st of August. Come at once. Address,
CARSON P. BRYSON,
Care R. E. WALKER, Provost Marshal,
July 17-3t* Raleigh, N. C.

SALE OF LAND.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity of Wake County and State of North Carolina, in the case of "Ann Eliza Honicutt against Geo W. Thompson, Adm'r, and Sion H. Rogers," made at Spring Term, 1861, and orders from time to time made in said cause, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, on Tuesday of August Term of the County Court, 1863, at 12 M., the House and Lot in the pleadings mentioned and described in the above entitled case. The premises are located in the Southeastern part of the City of Raleigh, now occupied by Mrs. Honicutt and family, and adjoining the lots of Stephen Justice, Mary Saunders and others.—The House has two rooms and in tolerable repair, and there is ground enough for a good garded. I understand this lot always rents well.

The purchaser can give bond and good security, payable twelve months after date, with interest from date, or he can pay *cash*.
July 17-td R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

FINE HORSES AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store on Saturday the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock.

2 splendid CHARGERS, a fine brown HORSE and a beautiful black MARE—safe and sound and sold for no fault whatever.
July 17-2t* JAS. M. TOWLS, Auct'n

AUCTION TO-DAY,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT WILSON'S AUCTION STORE, 336 lbs. Bi-Carbonate Soda; 2 splendid Sewing Machines. These are rare and excellent articles. A fine Watch; one Silver Chain; Ladies' Bonnets; Ribbons, Gloves, Files, and many other articles. July 16-1t

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civil position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

Duplin County, May 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represnted by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomaf I Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.
May 28-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

COTTON FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY, THE 21ST INST., I WILL SELL to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in Lexington, 100 to 125 Bales of Cotton. Terms, cash or bond with approved security.
ALFRED HARGRAVE,
July 15-2t* Administrator.

FOR SALE.

A FEW VALUABLE ARTICLES OF MEDICINE, Pulvarised Opium, Chlorate of Potassa, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil, Chlorinated Soda (Labarraquis Solution,) Bi-Carbonate Soda;—also, Castile Soap. All in quantities to suit, and at low rates.

Also a fine Canadian Stallion; and a No. 1 Rosewood, Iron Frame Piano. Inquire of the Subscriber,
L. MILLER, M. D.,
July 11-2w* Kinston, N. C.

FOR SALE.

ONE SIXTY AND ONE TWENTY HORSE POWer, stationary Engine—new and without boilers.
One twenty-four Horse Power Engine with boilers.
One ten Horse Power Portable Engine in good order.
One set Boiler Plate Rollers—heavy.
One set Foundry fixtures, consisting of Cupalo, Fan, Crane, Ladles, Patterns, &c.
July 11-6t SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.
PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6¼ OCTAVO ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Ghale, of Baltimore. The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of
JAS. PIRSSON,
July 9-tf Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.
THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

I OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE, THE LARGE, NEW HOTEL in the town of Louisburg, and located just East of the Court House.
July 4-tf H. HARRIS.

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
RALEIGH, July 13, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE Company, held July 11th, 1863, it was resolved that any insurer in this Company who may become a member of the force to be organized as "A Guard for Home Defence," under the act of the General Assembly entitled an act in relation to the militia and a guard for Home Defence, may, upon payment of one per cent. on the sum insured, to the Secretary or any Agent of the Company, have his policy continued in full force for one year, as if he had not entered such service.

Resolved, farther, That the entry into such service, without the payment of one per cent. extra premium, shall not be deemed a forfeiture of the policy unless the insurer, so entering, shall be killed or die from a wound recieved or disease contracted while in the service.
July 14-3t

Raleigh Standard, Raleigh Register, Charlotte Bulletin, Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal publish 3 times and forward bills to the Progress office.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE IMMORTAL C. M. FARRISS HAS JUST REturned with a splendid assortment of
BLOCKADE GOODS,
with the latest report of London Fashions. Call and see.
LACK & FARRISS,
July 9-tf Merchant Tailors.

Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of 10 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, 7th of July, 1863.
W. W. VASS,
June 19—tlA Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

200 BALES GOOD COTTON FOR SALE.
July 4-tf A. M. LEWIS.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE OVER 45 IS WANTED, FOR which a good price will be paid. Address J. S., Progress Office. July 11-1w*

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of
March 24-tf. JOLLY & LACK.

WRITING INK.

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Writing Fluid, of which samples can be seen and information given at the Progress Office and at the Telegraphic Department of the Southern Express Building. Orders solicited, and particular attention and a discount given to those wishing to purchase for sale.
June 20—tf J. E. BRITTON.

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD!

FOR INFORMATION THAT WILL LEAD TO THE recovery of my very fine black cloth Overcoat, with cape of the same material, which is attached by buttons around the neck. The coat was stolen from my negro man whilst the train was stopping at Franklinton R. and G. R. R., on Sunday night, 5th inst. The cape of the coat has one button and button-hole in front for the purpose of connecting the cape. Also in the arm-pit of said coat will be found a linen patch securely sewed with the name of my brother, Martin Maddux, written in it.

Any information of the whereabouts of the coat will be left with the Editor of the Progress, Raleigh, N. C.
July 10-eod3t T. CLAY MADDUX, M. D.

$20 REWARD.

ESTRAYED.—LEFT MY FARM 10 MILES SOUTH of Raleigh on Sunday last, a small mare Mule, full mane and tail. She is a bay and has a wart on the right ear. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the Mule to me in Raleigh, or to Mr. Medlin on the farm.
July 2-tf W. D. JOHNSON.

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED FROM MY PREMISES IN RALEIGH, 14th June, my red cow; the red is mixed with black, back and tail white, end of one ear cropped and a notch in the underneath side of the other. Any information will be thankfully received, and the above reward paid for her return to me in Raleigh, next door to J. J. Betts.
A. LEITCH.
July 9-1w*

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, July 15th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 15.

I. IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ACT OF THE RECent Legislature, Commanding Officers of the Militia are ordered to enroll as a Guard for HOME DEFENCE all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, including foreigners not naturalized who have been residents of the State for thirty days before said enrollment.

II. There shall be exempt from the operations of this order the Governor, the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, Members of the General Assembly, the Officers of the several Departments of the Government, Members of Congress, Civil and Military Officers of the Confederate Government in the State, the Ministers of the Gospel of the several Religious Denominations of the State, charged with the duties of such ministry, the high Sheriff and Clerks of the several Courts of Record, and the Public Registers in the several counties.

III. After enrollment the men enrolled shall be divided into Companies of not less than seventy-five men, nor more than one hundred, and shall proceed to elect their Company Officers. The certificates of such election will be forwarded to this Office with the papers of enrollment, in order that Commissions may be issued.

IV. Officers of the Militia will be enrolled for HOME DEFENCE, and their Commissions, when called into service will be suspended only during the period of such service.

V. This order is not intended to interfere with the enrollment for immediate service, those between the ages of 40 and 45 years under Order No 13.

By order of Govenor VANCE:
DAN'L. G. FOWLE,
July 15-1w *Adjutant General.*

All Daily papers in the State will copy one week and other papers two weeks and send bills to Adjutant Generals Office.

SPUN COTTON EXCHANGED FOR LARD.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS AT OUR OIL AND SOAP FACTORY, in Fayetteville, as follows: 1 bunch of Yarns, No. 5, 6, 7 and 8, (averaging,) for 10 pounds of Lard each; 1 bunch, No. 9, for 11 pounds of Lard, and 1 do., No. 10, for 12 pounds. We will exchange upon these terms for one half of any amount of Lard, paying cash at full wholesale prices for the other half; or we will give one bunch of Spun Cotton, from No. 5 to 10, for 12 pounds of Lard.
A. McLAUCHLIN & CO.

A pure article of LARD OIL for sale at our Factory.
July 3-1m* A. McL. & CO.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS Toress, either in a private family or College. She is a graduate of a Southern Institution of the highest grade, has an experience of four years, and has taught successfully Latin, French, Music on the Piano, with all the English branches. Any one desiring a Teacher willl please address "A. E. L.," care N. Chaffin, Salem, N. C.
July 11-tf

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day	$6.00
" " week	35.00
" " month	100,00

Children under ten, and servants, half price.
BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fertes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$ 5
Week	28
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday and Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.
June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

PRINTERS' INK MANUFACTURED BY
B. A. RANDALL,
Marietta, Georgia.

BOOK, NEWS AND COLORED INKS, OF AN EXcellent quality, and warranted equal to the best Northern make.

Book Ink at 60 cents to $4 per pound.
News Ink at 75 cents per pound.
Colored Inks at $1 to $8 per pound, in half pound and pound cans. June 27-1m

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
March 19-tf JOLLY & LACK, Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisments inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10 00
Two days	2 00	One month	18 00
Three days	3 00	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additions squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN TEXAS LANDS.

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LIENDO TRACT.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRABLE LANDS WAS SElected for his home site many years since by Col. M. B. Menard, who was an extensive land owner in Texas, and one of the leading founders of the city of Galveston. The property has never passed out of his family, since its purchase by him, and one-half of it only is now offered for sale for a change of investment, and will be sold in parcels of one-fourth of a league, or 1,100 acres each.

It is situated in Milan county, within the

TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS,

about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles Northwestwardly from Brenham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.

The tract is divided in two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel river,) and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastural pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials;

ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH
BEAUTILUL BUILDING SITES

commanding a view of the entire tract;

RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM

on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a rolling prairie covered with mesquite grass (not the bearded)

UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES,

and which extends uninteruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.

This region of country is not surpassed by any in Texas, in

REGULARITY OF SEASONS,
DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND
HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY;

and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas,

THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

During the dry year of 1860 in Texas, Mr. Conolly's farm, (on a portion of the tract,) yielded an average of 50 bushels of corn, and 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are numerous flouring mills in Milan, and the adjoining counties of Bell and Williamson.

All the small grains grow well, cotton yields one bale to the acre, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and

HORNED CATTLE THRIVE
WITHOUT WINTERING

and are largely raised throughout the region. The titles to the land have never been questioned, and are unquestionable, and there are no squatters on it. The settled portion of the State extends far beyond Milan county, in every direction.

The property now belongs to J. S. Thrasher, Superintendant of the Press Association, and one-half of it is offered for sale, only because the acceptance of the duties of his public position involves the necessity of a partial change in his investments.

It is offered at private sale until the 7th day of August, when if not disposed of, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, for cash, in Confederate Treasury notes in the city of Atlanta.

For further information, and plan of tract apply to
R. M. PARKS & CO.,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta Georgia.
May 11-M&Ttf

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, FOR THE PROTECTION OF OUR people, as far as possible, against the evils of speculation, there continues to be necessity to prohibit the exportation of certain articles of our products beyond the limits of our State:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of June 8th in force for thirty days from and after the 13th instant, in regard to Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to such exceptions, &c., as have been expressed in my proclamations heretofore on the subject of exportation.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of July, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.
July 11-1w

All daily papers in the State insert one week, and weekly and semi-weekly papers two weeks each, and send bill to Executive Office.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.
SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of
CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when required.
G. A. LACK..... C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

ESTRAYED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two MARE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their
June 8-tf THOS. HOGG, Captain C. S. M.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having small quantities will please apply at once. Will exchange pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG,
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

WINDOW GLASS.

SEVERAL BOXES OF THIS INDISPENSABLE ARticle from 5x7 to 12x14 for sale by
July 11-3t THOMAS H. BRIGHT.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCOTCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.
B. W. LYNCH & SON.
May 14-2m* Petersburg Va.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care.
FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF,
RAILROAD SNUFF,

Lorrilard's Scotch (Salt) Snuff, Appleby's Railroad (Fresh) Snuff. For sale by
June 15-3m A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro' N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

No Peace!

There is to be no peace? The people of the North and of the South have ceased to think and act for themselves and are swept along by a mighty torrent. They all want peace, and could reason resume its throne peace we could have, but passion and frenzy rules the hour, and the great masses of humanity that inhabit this American continent, like automatons, move in obedience to the influences that govern them.

President Lincoln has called for more men for the slaughter, and he will get them. President Davis has called for more men to repel invasion and defend the country, and he will get what is left. The telegram in reference to the enrolling of conscripts to 45, published yesterday, was construed by the majority to mean that *all* white males, between the ages of 18 and 45, regardless of substitutes and exemptions, were to be enrolled, and the excitement ran high. Men who had bought out by putting substitutes in, shook in their boots; contractors, government mechanics and special exempts were greatly exercised, and eager to know more. We could not enlighten them, for the proclamation of the President had not reached us.

One thing, however, is plain to us, and must be to all: President Davis must have more men or surrender the cause. This is not a very consoling thought, we know, but it is truth, and as such we had better accept it. It is the price of the movement inaugurated in 1860, and those who assured the country they would drink all the blood and pay all the expenses of the revolution, must now march to the front and assist in hurling back the invader, or we are a subjugated people.

The *Enquirer* of Wednesday has a long and very remarkable article. That paper urges that all business must be suspended and all men able to bear arms put in the field, including foreigners, those who have put in substitutes and all. We have always insisted that the foreigners should go in, and we looked on the substitute clause of the conscription bill as a great wrong on the poor masses of the country, but as the Government has pledge those who have availed themselves of the provision, immunity from danger, we protest against the bad faith that would now be exhibited in putting them in the army.

But the *Enquirer* don't only want the Government to break faith with the citizens—it wants all civil laws trampled under foot, all State laws abolished and a grand consolidated despotism set up. That paper says:

"The one use and function of a Government here at present, is simply to get into the field every fighting man, by fair means if possible, but if needful, by strong compulsion. The whole country is really in a state of siege; it ought to be all one camp. All exegencies of life ought to give way to the military exigency; all laws ought to be silent except military law. We regard all Judges and Courts, State and Confederate, all Congresses and Legislatures, as a nuisance, save insofar as they help us to strengthen the hands of the Commander-in-Chief of this Confederacy. The nation must literally *strip* for battle, strip itself of every vestige of the peaceful toga, and let the laws be silent amidst the crash of arms."

Here is a bold stroke for you, and we call upon our people to mark it. This vile sheet, edited by a strolling foreigner, wants the whole country converted into one vast camp and every citizen put under martial law. That's it. But we protest, and the people will protest, for they know that no people ever yet have been able to take up the rights and privileges of freemen after having voluntarily laid them down. Did we believe that this truckling sheet spoke for the administration we should care but very little whose hands we fall into, as there is no choice between despotisms. We do not believe however, that President Davis has any such designs; and if he had, and should attempt their execution, the people would not submit to have the yoke fastened upon them. But as we said before, President Davis must have troops, or the cause is lost; for we have suffered reverses and our armies are thinned to such an extent as to render the successful prosecution of the war impossible without more troops. Hence the calling for men from 40 to 45 as provided for in the conscript act of Congress. We have no iden that men that have put in substitutes are to be put in, and we very much fear that foreigners will not be conpelled to serve the country, though every right thinking man insist that they should.

The enrollment of the seven thousand men for State defense will go on, we suppose, under the order of General Fowle, as though the proclamation of the President had not been issued. In fact, we learn that a letter has just been received at the Executive office, from President Davis, in which he compliments Gov. Vance for the performance of his duty and tells him to go on. Gov. Vance is doing his duty and will continue to do it, as will all our people, and we hope that the Government will treat us with the same consideration that it does other States and exact no more from us than is required of them. While the war lasts our people will be no laggards in the strife.

The future is dark and gloomy. Both sides are conscripting and the war may go on, one, two or three years longer. Lincoln has called for three hundred thousand men, and he will get them; and should we hold out to butcher them up, he can call for and raise a million more if he wants them. We have nothing to hope from division or revolution in the North, and less to expect from foreign powers—we must fight on until one party or the other is whipped, or accept such terms as a now victorious enemy may choose to give us.

But if the war must go on we protest against the inauguration of any such despotism as the *Enquirer* suggests. The States have rights outside of and independent of the Confederate Government, and those rights must be respected, and the majesty of the civil law must be maintained, so that if we go down let it be said that the forms of liberty and the rights of freemen were maintained by the States to the last.]

We hope and trust that the dark cloud which now obscures every ray of light may soon pass away, and that peace and independence may come speedily, but we cannot, without a violation of our honest convictions, hold out any hope of an early, honorable peace. We are moving with the torrent that carries us along, powerless to resist it.

OUR KILLED AND WOUNDED.—Surgeon General Warren has kindly permitted us to copy the following from a dispatch received by him, from a member of his staff in Richmond, on yesterday:

"Returns of wounded are coming in slowly. Only the slightly wounded have arrived. Cols. Christie and Johnston and Maj. Blacknall of the 28d Regiment are wounded and missing. Capt. Baskerville killed. Casualties in 18th Regt., killed 33, wounded 95, missing 17. Lt. Col. Hyman, commanding, was wounded in ankle."

Capt Geo. Gilliam of the 52d was killed.

MORE OF OUR KILLED.—We have seen a letter from a young gentleman of this city, a member of the Ellis Artillery, that says Capt. Manly only lost one man killed—Frank. Ramsay. James Andrews was missing, probably taken prisoner. The same letter says that Lt. Geo. Whiting, of this city, belonging to the 47th, was killed.

Letter from the 47th N. C. Troops.

We have been kindly permitted to publish the following letter from a young gentleman in the 47th, to his parents in this city. The letter gives us the fate of a number of the Raleigh boys. Some killed, some wounded and some unhurt. The writer is an amiable, gallant young man and his statements may be relied on:

CAMP 47th REG'T N. C. TROOPS,
Near HAGERSTOWN, MD., July 10, 1863.

MY DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER:—Thank God, that I am permitted once more to write to you, and let you know that I have been spared through the hard fought battles of the 1st and 3d of July, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvani. I came out unhurt with the exception of a slight scratch on middle finger of my right hand, and was also shocked by a shell. We have to mourn the loss of many thousands of our poor soldiers who have fought their last fight. In my company Serg't E. C. N. Green and Private Hansel Pool were killed instantly, on the 1st July. Capt. Iredell's right arm was shot off and he has since died. Several others of the men were wounded but not seriously. July 3d, Lt Norfleet severely, if not mortally wounded. Corp'l Gaston Utley, mortally wounded, and has since died. Lieut. Whiting, Serg't L. M. Green, and Corp'l. R. R. Beddingfield, were wounded and left on the field and are prisoners. Lt. W. was shot in head, Serg't G. was shot in face, Corp'l B. was struck by a shell. It is not known whether he is killed or not. Missing, are Privates John Done, Nicholas Gill, John Johnson, Geo. W. Partin, J. W. Pilkinten, Joe Woodard. Lt. Col. Graves, Major Crudup and Adj't Powell were seen to fall and have not been heard from. Serg't James Andrews was wounded and left on the field. The officers missing from the Regiment, are, Lt's. Evans, Whiting, Drake, Joyner, Capt. Davis, Lts. Newsom and Watson, Lt. Col. Graves, Major Crudup and Adj't Powell. The following are the officers wounded and taken off the field: Colonel G. H. Faribault, slightly in right arm; Lieutenants Westray, Bunn, Perry, Norfleet, Ray, Robinson, Gill, Tuntstall, Williamson, Womble, Jones, Rogers, and Capt. Faucett. Lt. Rogers, was slightly wounded on the leg and is with his company. Serg't Syme and Hall, George Moore, and Ed. Williams are safe and unhurt. Tell Mrs. C. I saw David—he is safe and well. Dennis Smith and Bragg are also safe. I saw Billy Hays, son of preacher Hays, he is safe. Rufus Ruth of the 14th, had his arm shot and was amputated at the shoulder. I have not time to give you the particulars of the fight, I will in my next letter. Gen. Pettigrew was wounded in the left arm, and had his horse killed under him. Give my love to all the family and tell them all that they must pray for me, that I may be carried through safely. I put my trust in God and pray that I may go through this war safely, but if it falls to my lot to fall on the battle-field my only prayer is, that I may meet you and all the family in Heaven, where there is no more parting, nor wars or rumors of wars. Pray for me that I may serve Him better and more faithfully than I have yet done. Jim and Amos Royster are safe.

N. L. B.

From Winchester--Our Wounded--Gen. Lee's Headquarters--Reported Battle at Boonsboro—Yankee Villiany—Vengeance—Gen. A. P. Hill, marching into Maryland—Prayer for Peace, &c.

[Special Correspondence.]

WINCHESTER, VA., July 10th, 1863.

MR. PENNINGTON.—*Dear Sir*: The roads leading from this place are literally lined with our wounded on their way to the various Hospitals. Twenty-seven Hundred I learn, were registered here, up to last night. I passed among the wounded Gen'ls Scales, Pender, Jenkins and Hood. Most of those I have seen will be ready for duty in a short time.

The old town of Winchester presents a sad appearance. I passed two Churches this morning, completely riddled of doors and windows, used I learn as stables; one of them was a Romish Church, and I learn that when it was seized for stable use, some Roman Federal Troops were much infuriated and were quelled with difficulty.

It must be admitted, however, that the town is far less injured than one would have supposed before seeing it. The residence of Mr. Logan, for instance, which was seized by Mrs. Milroy, looks as well as ever.

I saw a courier yesterday afternoon, who stated that Lee's headquarters were at Hagerstown, Md. Large stores of ordnance are being shipped across the river at Williamsport for the army; when this is over Lee is to move again.

A gentleman just in from Shepherdstown reports a battle at Boonboro'—five thousand Federals captured

I would like to go on to Maryland and make enquiries about our North Carolina Soldiers, but passports are given "*to Martinsburg and no farther.*" I have made many enquiries about N. C. soldiers, but hear of but few wounded at this point.

A number of North Carolina soldiers were passing a farmer's house in Pennsylvania and being famished asked for water. They were informed that there was no water in the house, but that there was an abundance of milk in the spring house, to which they were welcome if they would go and get it. They went for the milk and drank abundantly of it, but soon discovered that it contained poison; and *six of them died.* The party then turned back in pursuit of the wretch who did it, but not finding him, they collected his property together, consisting of 150 sheep, a good number of cattle, a large well stored barn, and burned all to ashes, house and all, and at last accounts were hunting the mountains for the perpetrator of this horrid deed.

Gen. Hill is reported at Front Royal with thirty thousand troops, going on to Maryland.

I have just witnessed the amputation of a man's hand, and as I hear the poor man's groans and shrieks and remember that his pains were mild compared with some—and remember that thousands are suffering with him—that multitudes of families will be rendered helpless by these disasters, all my sympathies are aroused to the highest point, and with all my heart I pray, Heavenly Father give us peace.

VICTOR.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG!

FULL DETAILS—NORTHERN ACCOUNT!

INTERESTING PARTICULARS!

We have as yet no detailed account of the battles around Gettysburg from Confederate sources. All that we have received from our own side is vague, meagre and unsatisfactory. The following is from the New York *Tribune*, and professes to be a complete account of the three days battles. Of course there is much of exaggeration, and yet enough of truth to make the narrative interesting:

THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

At seven o'clock in the evening of — June, Major General George G. Meade became commander of the army of the Potomac. The same night he issued orders to the several corps to move, and on the following morning the army moved as if unconscious of the change of commanders. The army was encamped about Frederick, Maryland. The main portion was ordered to move into Pennsylvania, through Emmittsburg, where the first, third and eleventh corps encamped Tuesday. The sixth was ordered to Carlisle. The second and twelfth were also near Emmittsburg. Early on Wednesday morning the first corps, commanded by Major General Reynolds, and the eleventh, commanded by Major General Howard, were ordered to Gettysburg, where it was reported the enemy had taken position.

The detachment was commanded by Gen. Reynolds. The troops were pushed forward rapidly, and arrived at Gettysburg, on the Baltimore pike, at half pass 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The first corps was in the advance. The enemy's outposts were encountered in the wood west of the town, near the seminary. Gen. Wadsworth, who commanded the first division, immediately engaged the enemy in his front, and fought him for the wood.

Gen. Reynolds rode forward to inspect the ground and select a position for his line of battle. The enemy distinguishing him as well from soldiery bearing as from his uniform to be an officer of high rank, opened upon him with heavy volleys of infantry fire. He was struck by several balls and died instantly without uttering a word.

Maj. Gen. Doubleday succeeded to the command of the first corps, and vigorously continued the operations commenced by Reynolds, Wadsworth being already engaged near the seminary, west of the town. Robinson's division formed on the right and Doubleday's division on the left of Wadsworth, and the whole line advanced through the woods, driving back the enemy. Soon, however, solid masses of rebel troops were seen coming up and taking position on the right and left flanks, and it was evident that hot work was on hand.

Gen. Doubleday so distributed his forces as to hold a neck of woods on an eminence which was the key to the position. He continued with desperate fighting to hold ground until the Eleventh corps arrived and came to his relief. Maj. Gen. Howard then assumed command of the forces. One brigade of Steinwehr's division was sent into the town to hold it.—Gen. Howard, seeing the vital importance of seizing upon and holding the commanding positions, directed Gen. Steinwehr to take his remaining brigade and the reserve artillery, place it on the Cemetery hill and to defend the heights.

The divisions commanded by Schurz and Baker were sent up to the immediate support of the First corps. The two divisions moved through the town and took position on the right of the Frst corps and fought desperately against Ewell's corps, who outnumbered them three to one. The first and second charges were stoutly resisted by the Eleventh corps or the right, but on came a third charge with four regular lines far overlapping the little force on both flanks. The men, still undaunted, fought until both flanks were turned near half a mile.

The force now opposed to the Frst and Eleventh comprised the corps of A. P. Hill and Ewell, numbering over 60,000 men.

Reynolds and Zook were dead, and Paul and Barlow wounded, and Schimmelfennig a prisoner. Many field and line officers had been lost and nearly half the men before the order was given to retire to the heights held by Steinwehr.

Gen. Howard had carefully examined the topography of the surrounding country. He knew that a very strong force of the enemy lay in the valley; he felt, therefore, that the holding of Cemetery hill, which commanded the whole surrounding country, was of the most vital importance. Accordingly he took the responsibility of falling back southeast of the town, to the commanding heights on both sides of the Baltimore pike.

The troops retired in the face of an overwhelming foe with a commendable steadiness. At times there was a little wavering, but nothing even approaching a panic.

Gen. Slocum, with the Twelfth, and Sickles, with the Third corps, came up and took position to the right and left of Howard, on the hills.

During the battle in the forenoon, when the troops were outnumbered and sorely pressed, Gen. Howard sent to Slocum, who was within five miles, to come to his relief. He sent a second time, but received no reply. Gen. Howard then sent his brother, Major Howard, to urge upon Gen. Slocum to come up in person if he would not send troops. Slocum replied that he did not wish to take the responsibility of the fight.

In the meantime, however, he moved up his corps to be ready to aid in defence of the heights if necessary.

Gen. Sickles, on receiving Howard's request, at once moved up rapidly, but owing to the great distance he was in the rear, his corps did not arrive until the second position had been taken.

The enemy was not disposed to attempt the carrying of the heights, and here the battle of Wednesday ended.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

During the night Gen. Meade and staff came up to the front. The commanding general carefully examined the surrounding country, and after considering the locations and positions in all their strategetical and tactical bearing, he approved of the position taken by Gen. Howard, and so disposed his forces on the several "round tops" and ridges, as to construct a battle line in the form of a crescent, with the centre to the southward from the cemetery.

The hills present outcrops of sandstone rocks in ledges having a dip of from 20 to 90 degrees; these ledges in many cases are full twenty feet high, and afford admirable shelter for troops. The slope of the hills at places is moderate and regular, in some instances abrupt, and even sometimes presents vertial rocky faces.

The enemy was in a valley or on hills at a distance too great to be of use for shelter. The roads on which the enemy would desire to march were commanded by Meade's guns, and hence Lee must fight with the hills against him. For once, then, in the history of the army of the Potomac, the enemy has been compelled to give battle at a disadvantage.

On Wednesday night all the troops but the Sixth corps, commanded by Gen. Sedgwick, arrived on the field. The veteran division known as the Pennsylvania Reserve corps, was attached to the Fifth corps. The Second Vermont brigade, nine months men, were assigned to the First corps. On Thursday morning the line was formed as follows: Slocum's corps on the right, Howard's joining on the left; Hancock's (Couch's,) Newton's (Reynold's) and Sickles' corps in the centre, and Sykes' (Meade's) on the left. Numerically, commencing with the right, the line was formed of the Twelfth, Eleventh, Second, First, Third and Fifth corps.

The was essentially the position during Thursday and Friday, though Gen. Meade did not fight his army by corps. As the battle ragde more fiercely, here or there detachments of divisions or brigades were sent to support, and would remain till wanted elsewhere.

So admirably were the several resistances and onsloughts managed, that whenever and wherever supporting columns were needed, then and there they would be found in sufficient force to accomplish the object desired.

All the heights, and every advantageous position along the entire line where artillery could be massed or a battery planted, frowned down on the enemy through brows of brass and iron.

There was no conceivable advance or approach that could not be raked and crossed with the artillery.—The reserve artillery and all the essentials to insure victory were in position at the right time. The immense cavalry force, too, for once, was present, covering both flanks of rhe army and continually harrassing the enemy. This was a new and encouraging feature that gave confidence to the men and security to the trains.

There was no ghosts of stampeding corps or other scapegoats with horns fast in the bushes ready to bear away what ever censure might befall one too weak to bear the burdens of his own folly. These the cavalry prancing along the flanks frightened away to the swamps of the Chickahominy, the banks of the Rappahannock, or to Antietam's bloody fields, where erst they were want to congregate.

Early on Thuasday morning the enemy commenced feeling the lines of General Meade's army. Skirmishing continued more or less severe until four o'clock in the afternoon. Suddenly, at about this hour, the enemy opened a terrific fire on the Cemetery hill held by the eleventh corps on the right—centre held by the second corps. The artillery in front of the enemy's fire replied vigorously, and for two hours the roar, and thunder, and flame, so completely filled the heavens that all else seemed forgotten.

One form, however, with mind intent on high purposes, stood on an eminence leaning lightly forward, and with eagle eye pierced the veil of smoke, and saw and felt and knew that an hour more terrible by far than the present was coming rapidly—was even present. It was evident the wily commander of the rebel forces had determined on some dasperate charge, but when and in what manner it would be made was unknown to the man who stood calmly yet with deep solicitude regarding every pulsation of the battle.

On the left, through the woods, black masses were seen moving—larger, more frequent and nearer! Skirmishing in that part of the field becomes sharper. General Sickles is ordered forward to develop the enemy's intentions. The black columns come out of the wood, and suddenly the thunder of artillery ceased, and, with cheers and yells, the roar of musketry and flash of bayonet, full fifty thousand men from Longstreet's and Hill's corps came rushing against our lines. The third corps stood firm for a while, but afterward gave way beneath the weight of the attacking column, and on they came ten fold more furious than before.

The terrible charge and fierce battle raged with unabated fury. The Fifth corps, including the regulars and the Pennsylvania reserves, struggled in the herculean labor with the determination of men born to conquer in battle.

The aid of the twelfth corps, from the extreme right, was called for, and a division was ordered up, and about the same time Sedgwick came up with the sixth corps, after a march of thirty-six consecutive hours. They awaited but the order, and that impatiently, to be led against the enemy. The order was given, and like men fresh from camp, they went down upon the haughty foe life an avalanche. The rebel column staggered and reeled, and then fell back in confusion.

The sun went down. Suddenly as the western hills eclipsed his rays the battle carnage ceased on the left.

Equally sudden, a fierce charge dashed against the weakened lines of the right wing. The suddenness of the attack and the weight of Ewell's column gave some advantage to the enemy. Reinforcements, however, were promptly up and the enemy checked in his advance.

The rebel General was determined to break through the right and gain control of the valley roads. The failure to turn the left, and snatching the victory from their clutches, hurled their broken cnlums back defeated and confused on the left, made their case more desperate, and the attack on Slocum was furious even to madness. The first and six corps came up promptly to the support of the twelfth corps. From dark until 9½ o'clock, the battle raged with unabated fury. The lines moved to and fro, each in turn advancing and falling back. At this hour of the night the enemy made his final charge on the left of the right wing, held by Gen. Geary's division. He was repulsed with terrible slaughter, and refused to renew the attack. At 10 o'clock the battle ceased, and during the night all was quiet.

THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY—THE FINAL STRUGGLE.

During Thursday night our army was all brought up and most admirably disposed of by Gen. Meade for the apprehended battle of Friday. At midnight a council of war was held, at which it was determined that the enemy would probably renew the attack at daylight on the following morning, and that for that day we had better act purely on the defensive. Dispositions were therefore made with this view for the Eleventh and Twelfth corps to hold the right, with reinforcements of fresh troops expected during the day to act as a reserve, the First and Second the centre, and the Fifth and Sixth the left; with the third as a reserve.

The line was formed in this manner during the night, the left resting on the mountains between the Tarrytown and Emmittsburg roads, and the right at the base of the mountain opposite the Cemetery hill; the line encircling the cemetary and embracing the upper portion of the town. Our artillery on Cemetary hill was largely reinforced from the artillery reserve, and earthworks thrown up in front of it. Batteries were also planted on all the commanding positions within the lines, and such of the reserve as was not thus disposed of was held for use in the field where and as occasion demanded it. The dispositions were most admirably made, and reflected the highest credit on the commanding General.

Scarcely were these dispositions perfected and the wearied soldiers thrown themselves upon the ground to catch an hours repose, when, at the first dawn of morning, the enemy open on our left with musketry and artillery. Our men sprang to their arms with promptness, and in the gray light of morning the contest opened. To a casual observer the attack seemed fierce and determined, but the critical could discern that it was much less vigorous than the assault on the previous evening, thus clearly showing that it was a mere demonstration to cover movements elsewhere. Still it was an obstinate assault, and raged with much pertinacity. But it deceived no one; and though the battle raged for several hours with great fury, our chief attention was wisely directed toward the right.

One of our batteries opened and kept up a continuous and heavy shelling of the woods to the north and east of the town in front of our lines, through which it was conjectured that the enemy was crowding his columns to flank that wing. The conjecture was perfectly correct, as subsequent developments proved. It ultimately was shown that Longstreet had been withdrawn from the enemy's right, where he had fought on the previous day, and was moving around to reinforce Ewell on their left against our right. Our fierce cannonading retarded their movements somewhat, but still they pressed on, and between nine and ten o'clock engaged our infantry in earnest.

The scene of the conflict—the western slope of the mountain—is precipitous and covered with a dense growth of heavy timber, rendering observation of the fighting in this locality extremely difficult, and the position of the contending parties could only be discerned by the curling wreaths of smoke. This indication, which showed the enemy's position, caused us to place half a dozen batteries in position, and these were kept at play, covering the line with spiteful shells bursting in the air and among tree tops, spreading consternation and dismay throughout the rebel ranks. Still they were held up to their work and fought like demons, gaining some ground at first, though our men yielded only inch by inch, and fought at close hand. At first the line as indicated by the smoke, ran perpendicularly up the mountain; but, as the battle progressed, its regular form was broken. First right, then the left, anon the centre yielding a trifling or gaining a slight advance, though in the main we were forced back. At times the fighting was raging both on left and right, and nearly the whole of our heavy artillery, as well as that attached to the several corps, was engaged.

We had more artillery at work than I have known at any time in the operations of this army. The enemy, too, had a large number of batteries at play in different localities, though throwing principally solid shot with which they endeavored more faithfully to silence our batteries. Thus the roar of cannon was unparallelled, drowning completely the less noisy, though no less continuous rattle of muketry that raged along the line. The demonstration was grand and awful. Not less than three hundred cannon were belching forth their thunders, while nearly two hundred thousand muskets were being discharged as rapidly as men hurried with excitement and passion could load and discharge them.

At this critical juncture, when our right was sorely pressed and the fate of the day seemed wavering, a considerable detachment of fresh troops arrived and were immediately put into line on the right. Where these reinforcements came from or what they were I have not been able to learn. They were raw recruits, wearing untarnished uniforms, and bearing arms that were unsullied by use. But they wheeled into line like veterans, and corps engaged in this heroic and deadly struggle until the tale of personal heroism displayed, and noble martyrdom suffered.

I only relate the general result; we drove the enemy back with terrible slaughter. The woods on the steep slopes of that lofty mountain are crowded with maugled corpses to tell of the fierceness of the contest, and in their piles of fallen men alike national and rebel troops intermixeed, fought like heroes. Their coming was fortunate, and their aid determined the event of the battle. No sooner did they commence their work than the enemy began to fall back, and from that moment we steadily crowded them until falling back became retreat, and retreat a rout.

The effort to turn our right then failed as signally as had failed the effort on the left, and again we are gloriously victorious. Let your correspondents with the particular showing how the contest swayed and closely it was urged. But thickest and deepest are the piles of the rebels. It was a struggle for life or death with them, and they fought as men only will fight when existence is the stake for which they contend. But they did not yield the victory with this repulse on the right. They had tried both our flanks, and had failed in each attempt.

The centre was yet untried. Seizing a few moments for rest, they again mustered their forces and prepared to assail us in the centre. Here, though we had no fresh troops, we had those who had a day's rest.

The Second corps had assisted to some extent in the engagement on the left of the previous day, but the First had been idle since the battle of Wednesday, and though greatly reduced in number, *were fully* rested and anxious once more to show their prowess. When the attack came these two corps were fully prepared for it, and having an open field in which to fight, did noble work.

The attack was of shorter duration but of no less fierceness than that upon the left or right. But the enemy were too much demoralized and too badly punished to enter into the engagement with much earnestness, and were easily driven back.

In wild disorder they fell back first in one position and then in another, until they were everywhere repulsed, and at 5 p. m. the last of them had withdrawn. It has been a terrible day. The ground all around was red with blood and covered with mangled bodies. It was the fiercest, most desperate and sanguinary battle of the war.

SECOND N. C. TROOPS.

List of casualties at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1st, 2d and 3d:

CAMP 2D N. C. INFANTRY,
Ransom's Brigade,
Hagerstown, Md., July 8.

DEAR SIR: Please publish the enclosed list of casualties at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1st, 2d and 3d:

Killed—Lieut F G Heritage, Co. F; Priv A C Dillahunt, Co. G.; Sergt E T McLacklan, Co. I; Priv't Harvey C Gardiner.

Wounded—Maj D W Hurt, comd'g, side—Priv't W H Flowers, co. B, leg; D Deans, co. B, shoulder; Corp'l J J Bennett; co. C, thigh; Priv't C H Summerlin, co. C, shoulder; O B Taylor. co. C, leg; W A Cherry, co. H, hand; A F Pierce, co. C, hand; W H Reaves, co. C, leg; W Deaver, co. C, arm; Jesse Barns, co. D. arm; Corp'l —— Dudley, co. E, hip; priv'ts T Rouse, co. F, leg amputated; E Koonce, co. G, shoulder; T Williford, co. G, breast; Serg't B W Cobb, co. H, thigh; privates H C Gardiner, co. H, thigh; —— McTalton, co. H, leg; Jacob Williams, co. H, hand, Corpl T A Mozingo, co. I, side; Privates J P Dorrity, co. I, leg; John K Crouch, co. I, head; L Lander, co. K, leg; J Shines, co., K, leg; J Shipp, co. K, leg

Missing—John H. Smith, co. I.

Recapitulation—Killed, 4; wounded, 25; Missing, 1; total 30.

J. P. DILLINGHAM, Adgt.

I have not time to give you anything like an extended account of the fight. I have learned the following casualties outside of our Brigade:

Col. Peter Evans, 5t N. C. Cavalry, wounded in abdomen and a prisoner.

Maj. Gen. Hood, wounded in arm.

Brig. Gen. Armstead wounded.

Maj. Gen. Reynolds, (Federal) kilied.

The Baltimore papers of the 4th report a loss of 30,000 killed, wounded and missing. Hooker has been superceeded by Major General Meade.

J. P. D.

YANKEE PRISONES.—The *Dispatch* of Wednesday says: Yesterday a telegram was received at the Libby prison to prepare for the reception of 6,000 prisoners, captured at Gettysburg, who were yesterday between Winchester and Stanton, on their way to Richmond. A lot of 1,002 prisoners were sent from Bell Isle yesterday, under charge of Lt. Latouce, to City Point for exchange.

MORGAN HEARD FROM.—The Lynchburg *Republican* of the 14th, says:

Couriers report, and it is also reported by telelegraph from Morristown, that John Morgan with his command, has captured Lexington, Ky. Gen. Carter, of East Tennesse, is reported mortally wounded.

FLOOD IN THE ROANOKE.—The *Examiner* says:—We learn from acorrespondent at Weldon, North Carolina, that the Roanoke river is 50 feet above low water mark, and still rising. The whole of the Roanoke Valley, the greatest corn country in the world, has been submerged and the crops destroyed. It is now two late to replant. Many thousand bushels of wheat has also been lost by the flood. The prospect for crops on the Uplands, about Weldon, is very poor.